DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Education of Boys.

Hoosier's Hair Restorative.

Grocery Stockings.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The county treasurer collected during five months, beginning July last, amounted to $1,000,000, or about $200,000 more than the amount collected in the corresponding five months of the previous year.

Gen. Schleicher is the nominee of the Ohio Senate for the chair of the United States Senator of Ohio.

Mr. James M. Walker, late Mayor of Danville, Virginia, who was arrested in New York, charged with having set fire to his distillery to defraud the United States Government, has been honorably discharged.

The Sunday School gained admission to the hall in Rev's opera House, New York, on Sunday last, but found the room in such a disgraceful condition as to be unfit for use, and accordingly adjourned to another hall. Judge Ingraham granted a temporary injunction against the Academy of Music, restraining any one from interfering with the injunction should not be made permanent.

It is stated now that there is more confidence in the payment of the instalments of coupons, in New York, have both gone to Europe.

Omaha correspondence from the New Nonconformist, gives a most trouble and spring from the Indian and settlers disputes.

It is reported that the small pox is becoming prevalent in New York.

A Havana letter of the 16th states that the merchant fleets are reported not to be in order, and that the vessels now are leaving, owing to the unfavorable weather. Quite a fleet of merchantmen are to be ready for the spring convoy, and will be under the charge of the Cumberland.

Mr. James M. Walker, late Mayor of Danville, Virginia, who was arrested in New York, charged with having set fire to his distillery to defraud the United States Government, has been honorably discharged.

The Sunday School gained admission to the hall in Rev's opera House, New York, on Sunday last, but found the room in such a disgraceful condition as to be unfit for use, and accordingly adjourned to another hall. Judge Ingraham granted a temporary injunction against the Academy of Music, restraining any one from interfering with the injunction should not be made permanent.

It is stated now that there is more confidence in the payment of the instalments of coupons, in New York, have both gone to Europe.

Omaha correspondence from the New Nonconformist, gives a most trouble and spring from the Indian and settlers disputes.

It is reported that the small pox is becoming prevalent in New York.

A Havana letter of the 16th states that the merchant fleets are reported not to be in order, and that the vessels now are leaving, owing to the unfavorable weather. Quite a fleet of merchantmen are to be ready for the spring convoy, and will be under the charge of the Cumberland

The Daily Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

STATE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, January 20, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the fourth day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

CHARLES A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.

J. W. HAMMOND, Secretary.
J. B. MCCLOY,

The Erie road is pushing on, its latest acquisition being the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is to be widened to the standard grade. It is promised that within a year New York and New Orleans will be connected by a continuous wide-gauge road.

As a matter of the way they do things at Harrisburg, and of the corruption against which we are fighting, we give the following: Early in the session of 1868, Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster county, offered a resolution in the House providing that one hundred should be employed as an additional transcribing clerk. Two amendments thereto were offered by Philadelphia members substituting other names for that of Hance. The amendments were voted down, and finally the original resolution was had up by a vote of twenty-five ayes and thirty-five nays. Notwithstanding the disposal of Mr. Hance, he appeared at Harrisburg at the close of the session, when he was furnished a certificate as a porter and fodder, and was paid, he, it is authoritatively stated, never having performed the least service in that capacity. This is only one case of twenty or more.

The journal of the last Pennsylvania House of Representatives shows that early in the Session, the whole number of the officers for the Session was fixed at *forty-three*. But at the close of the session the number paid was as nearly a square one *hundred* as could well be! Just before breaking up of the session, as if to atone for this sin, the Legislature passed a law restricting the number of House officers in future to thirty-four; but about the first thing the present body did was to proclaim the law void, increase the number of officers *twenty-one*, and *agree* to reduce their salaries ——which, however, is not yet done, and may not be. Where the number will yet go to, if the spirit of last winter is extant, we dare not predict. We intend that, if there is any virtue in public opinion, there shall be no increase but a decrease in the number, and that it pre shall be fixed on the right principle of genuine retrenchment. Gentlemen, we renew the question: Is he not back to take the back track?

We are told that the expense of the extra officers of the House of Representatives, at the rate at which it is *intended* to fix their pay, will not go much over $40,000, in the place of about $92,000 last year. We prefer to be excused from *good intentions*. The last House set out with still *better ones* than these, and we know how it came out. As the thing is yet to be done we propose it shall be done with something like reason. Last year there was not good watching. It is now seen that although the number of House officers at the opening was only forty-three, about one hundred were smuggled in and paid. A considerable part did nothing whatever except draw their pay. A goodly part of the same crew are hovering around the Capitol now. They had better leave or provide for their bills in some other way than out of the State Treasury. If we succeed in keeping the number this session down to sixty-one at proper pay, we shall be abundantly rewarded for our labor. But even this number should be reduced to where the opening of the session found it—thirty-four. Give the pasting and folding to boys of dead soldiers at half pay. Clean out the willers, and let the Capitol for once be on something like an honest footing. Who will bid?

PINCHING THE TRUTH.

We do not doubt the statement that the Western Union Telegraph Company are infringing extensively against the proposed establishment of a postal telegraph. One of the neatest devices, and one that will be considered complimentary by those members of Congress who oppose the project, is the issue of tickets giving them free and full correspondence with all parts of the country. To the recipient it may be this will be a convincing argument that telegraphic correspondence is cheaper in the United States than in any other part of the world.

In the meantime, we submit that the cause of the monopolists must be very weak indeed when they resort to such a line of defense. Suppose this were true, are we on that account to cease all discussion of a *cheaper system, or of one* that will benefit the commerce of the country? It was not a question of comparative cheapness alone that led to such great changes in our postal system. If we were to be guided by this view, we would urge a further reduction of postal rates. It is not a question of comparative cheapness, but a question of public economy and additional public benefits that we are discussing. Several countries are in advance of the United States in their postal system. The penny system of England is a trifle cheaper, all things considered, than our present rates. We simply allude to these facts for the purpose of proving that our present postal system is susceptible of improvement.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that in France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Belgium and Austria the telegraph is conducted to a distinct organization. In Russia, Prussia and Italy, he adds, the telegraph belongs to the Ministry of Public Works. In Belgium, telegraphic, railways and postoffices are under the control of the same minister, and all are kept distinct. France has never united her telegraphic and postal systems. Austria tried it, and concluded headliers to the distinct systems. These statements, Mr. Orton thinks, should be sufficient to decide the question. But the President of the Western Union Telegraph omits several noticeable concurrent facts in this statement. These facts we propose to enumerate briefly. In every country mentioned the telegraph is under the absolute control of the Government. Even in France, where Mr. Orton strives to convey the impression the telegraph was adopted by the Government after considerable reluctance, the system is carried out, under the management of the Government, to the highest state of perfection. The telegraph was introduced into that country by private enterprise. But private enterprise proved to be grasping, greedy and selfish. The monopolies refused to extend their lines. They were devoted to enriching themselves at the expense of the public, were not satisfied with extraordinary profits, and in grasping for more provoked the interposition of the Government. The President of the Western Union Company had united the actual facts, he would have placed France *first* instead of last upon the list of enterprising Governments. France let Belgium, Russia and Switzerland in this matter. Ten years after the telegraph was introduced in France that Government reduced the rates thirty per cent. Subsequently other Governments imitated the action of France, reducing the rates from thirty-three to fifty per cent. The increase in the number of messages in France, Belgium, Russia and Switzerland during the four succeeding three reductions averaged 25 per cent. Each government constructed new lines and improved its entire system.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the fourth day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

CHARLES A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.

J. W. HAMMOND, Secretary.
J. B. MCCLOY,

Let Erie road is pushing on, its latest acquisition being the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is to be widened to the standard grade. It is promised that within a year New York and New Orleans will be connected by a continuous wide-gauge road.

As a matter of the way they do things at Harrisburg, and of the corruption against which we are fighting, we give the following: Early in the session of 1868, Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster county, offered a resolution in the House providing that one hundred should be employed as an additional transcribing clerk. Two amendments thereto were offered by Philadelphia members substituting other names for that of Hance. The amendments were voted down, and finally the original resolution was had up by a vote of twenty-five ayes and thirty-five nays. Notwithstanding the disposal of Mr. Hance, he appeared at Harrisburg at the close of the session, when he was furnished a certificate as a porter and fodder, and was paid, he, it is authoritatively stated, never having performed the least service in that capacity. This is only one case of twenty or more.

The journal of the last Pennsylvania House of Representatives shows that early in the Session, the whole number of the officers for the Session was fixed at *forty-three*. But at the close of the session the number paid was as nearly a square one *hundred* as could well be! Just before breaking up of the session, as if to atone for this sin, the Legislature passed a law restricting the number of House officers in future to thirty-four; but about the first thing the present body did was to proclaim the law void, increase the number of officers *twenty-one*, and *agree* to reduce their salaries ——which, however, is not yet done, and may not be. Where the number will yet go to, if the spirit of last winter is extant, we dare not predict. We intend that, if there is any virtue in public opinion, there shall be no increase but a decrease in the number, and that it pre shall be fixed on the right principle of genuine retrenchment. Gentlemen, we renew the question: Is he not back to take the back track?

We are told that the expense of the extra officers of the House of Representatives, at the rate at which it is *intended* to fix their pay, will not go much over $40,000, in the place of about $92,000 last year. We prefer to be excused from *good intentions*. The last House set out with still *better ones* than these, and we know how it came out. As the thing is yet to be done we propose it shall be done with something like reason. Last year there was not good watching. It is now seen that although the number of House officers at the opening was only forty-three, about one hundred were smuggled in and paid. A considerable part did nothing whatever except draw their pay. A goodly part of the same crew are hovering around the Capitol now. They had better leave or provide for their bills in some other way than out of the State Treasury. If we succeed in keeping the number this session down to sixty-one at proper pay, we shall be abundantly rewarded for our labor. But even this number should be reduced to where the opening of the session found it—thirty-four. Give the pasting and folding to boys of dead soldiers at half pay. Clean out the willers, and let the Capital for once be on something like an honest footing. Who will bid?

PINCHING THE TRUTH.

We do not doubt the statement that the Western Union Telegraph Company are infringing extensively against the proposed establishment of a postal telegraph. One of the neatest devices, and one that will be considered complimentary by those members of Congress who oppose the project, is the issue of tickets giving them free and full correspondence with all parts of the country. To the recipient it may be this will be a convincing argument that telegraphic correspondence is cheaper in the United States than in any other part of the world.

In the meantime, we submit that the cause of the monopolists must be very weak indeed when they resort to such a line of defense. Suppose this were true, are we on that account to cease all discussion of a *cheaper system, or of one* that will benefit the commerce of the country? It was not a question of comparative cheapness alone that led to such great changes in our postal system. If we were to be guided by this view, we would urge a further reduction of postal rates. It is not a question of comparative cheapness, but a question of public economy and additional public benefits that we are discussing. Several countries are in advance of the United States in their postal system. The penny system of England is a trifle cheaper, all things considered, than our present rates. We simply allude to these facts for the purpose of proving that our present postal system is susceptible of improvement.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that in France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Belgium and Austria the telegraph is conducted to a distinct organization. In Russia, Prussia and Italy, he adds, the telegraph belongs to the Ministry of Public Works. In Belgium, telegraphic, railways and postoffices are under the control of the same minister, and all are kept distinct. France has never united her telegraphic and postal systems. Austria tried it, and concluded headliers to the distinct systems. These statements, Mr. Orton thinks, should be sufficient to decide the question. But the President of the Western Union Telegraph omits several noticeable concurrent facts in this statement. These facts we propose to enumerate briefly. In every country mentioned the telegraph is under the absolute control of the Government. Even in France, where Mr. Orton strives to convey the impression the telegraph was adopted by the Government after considerable reluctance, the system is carried out, under the management of the Government, to the highest state of perfection. The telegraph was introduced into that country by private enterprise. But private enterprise proved to be grasping, greedy and selfish. The monopolies refused to extend their lines. They were devoted to enriching themselves at the expense of the public, were not satisfied with extraordinary profits, and in grasping for more provoked the interposition of the Government. The President of the Western Union Company had united the actual facts, he would have placed France *first* instead of last upon the list of enterprising Governments. France let Belgium, Russia and Switzerland in this matter. Ten years after the telegraph was introduced in France that Government reduced the rates thirty per cent. Subsequently other Governments imitated the action of France, reducing the rates from thirty-three to fifty per cent. The increase in the number of messages in France, Belgium, Russia and Switzerland during the four succeeding three reductions averaged 25 per cent. Each government constructed new lines and improved its entire system.

Others, however, on the contrary, the number of lines under the control, as above, has been reduced. In Belgium, for instance, the system of [illegible] to be known as the Royal Decree. How to account for the [illegible] spirit of a free country, [illegible] to inhabit the [illegible] of a free [illegible] to be [illegible] to the [illegible] to the [illegible] to the

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN GOLD,

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Exhibition Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 25, 1869.

The application for loans in the various places were about a fair average. The market continues in such easy and favorable condition as already announced at about the present rates.

Government bonds continued to advance during a portion of the day, but later in the day reacted the fractional advance and the market closed nearly steady. Sales at the Second Board were to a fair extent, and mostly for cash. Messrs. M'Vay & Co., report the following observations about the market:

Our market to-day has been a repetition of yesterday, but as dealers are without change of views, there is no material change in prices. The banks continue to increase their short interest. This prevents any amount of stock being put upon the market, while the already heavy stocks of the bulk therefore there is more pressure to sell than to buy. Still prices do not give way, and their quotations generally are somewhat in advance of yesterday's rates. Transactions are quite limited. Pacific Mail continues dull, and sold up to 53.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 39 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, 1 dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards enables me to execute orders promptly and sell on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the members. Government, State and Railway stocks purchased for investment on the most favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN GOLD,

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Extension Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 25, 1869.

The application for loans in the various places were about a fair average. The market continues in such easy and favorable condition as already announced at about the present rates.

Government bonds continued to advance during a portion of the day, but later in the day reacted the fractional advance and the market closed nearly steady. Sales at the Second Board were to a fair extent, and mostly for cash. Messrs. M'Vay & Co., report the following observations about the market:

Our market to-day has been a repetition of yesterday, but as dealers are without change of views, there is no material change in prices. The banks continue to increase their short interest. This prevents any amount of stock being put upon the market, while the already heavy stocks of the bulk therefore there is more pressure to sell than to buy. Still prices do not give way, and their quotations generally are somewhat in advance of yesterday's rates. Transactions are quite limited. Pacific Mail continues dull, and sold up to 53.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 39 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, 1 door to Federal Street, Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards enables me to execute orders promptly and sell on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the members. Government, State and Railway stocks purchased for investment on the most favorable terms.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138 @ 138¼.

NEW YORK, January 25—6 P. M.

MONEY.

The supply of money is large and increasing, while the demand is comparatively moderate. Rumors are accumulated of an early Government reduction of the 6 per cent. gold interest, and the belief is gaining ground that the present rate of 6 per cent. will not be maintained much longer. Prime paper is discounted freely at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE

Opened at 109½, the business in drafts, and telegraphing the close at 109¾. The supply of commercial bills is scarce.

GOLD

Opened at 138¼, but fell to 138@138¼. There is a decided upward movement commencing. The market closed firm.

SUBTREASURY

Opened with an advance of ¼@¾, while the demand was small, and closed at the highest figures of the day. The receipts of currency were small, and the disbursements were large, the balance against the Treasury to-day being $1,100,000. The following is the statement of the Assistant Treasurer at this city:

Balances, Jan. 25, 1869 ..... $ 97,000,000
Customs, Jan. 25, 1869 1,000,000
Internal Revenue, Jan. 25, 1869 1,000,000
Miscellaneous, Jan. 25, 1869 1,000,000
Total $100,000,000
Disbursements $101,100,000
Balances, Jan. 26, 1869 98,900,000

STOCKS

Opened firm, but fell to 30@30¼, and closed at 30¼@30½. The sales were 10,000 shares, as follows:

Pacific Mail ..... 53 @ 53¼
Western Union Telegraph ..... 30 @ 30½
Quicksilver ..... 30 @ 30¼
Mariposa ..... 10 @ 10¼
Mariposa Preferred ..... 10 @ 10¼
Ohio and Mississippi ..... 30 @ 30¼
Wabash ..... 30 @ 30¼
Rock Island ..... 30 @ 30¼
Fort Wayne ..... 30 @ 30¼
Illinois Central ..... 30 @ 30¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh ..... 30 @ 30¼
Cleveland and Toledo ..... 30 @ 30¼
Michigan Southern ..... 30 @ 30¼
New York Central ..... 30 @ 30¼
Erie ..... 30 @ 30¼
Reading ..... 30 @ 30¼
Canton ..... 30 @ 30¼
Cumberland Preferred ..... 30 @ 30¼
Virginia 6's ..... 30 @ 30¼
Missouri 6's ..... 30 @ 30¼
Canton Co. ..... 30 @ 30¼
Cumberland Coal ..... 30 @ 30¼
Pittsburgh and Connellsville ..... 30 @ 30¼
Allegheny Valley ..... 30 @ 30¼
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne ..... 30 @ 30¼
Chicago and Rock Island ..... 30 @ 30¼
Pittsburgh and Cleveland ..... 30 @ 30¼
Tennessee 6's ..... 30 @ 30¼
Pittsburgh and Erie ..... 30 @ 30¼
Total sales 10,000

The following were the quotations of Government bonds at the Second Board:

	Bid.	Asked.
6's, 1881, coupon	113¼	113½
6's, 1881, registered	113¼	113½
5's, 10-40, coupon	107¼	107½
5's, 10-40, registered	107¼	107½
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1862	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, registered, 1862	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1864	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, registered, 1864	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1865	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, registered, 1865	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1867	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, registered, 1867	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1868	113¼	113½
6's, 5-20, registered, 1868	113¼	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds as follows in New York to-day at 12 M.:

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26, 9 a.m.	Jan. 26, 12 M.
6's, 1881, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 1881, registered	113¼	113¼	113¼
5's, 10-40, coupon	107¼	107¼	107¼
5's, 10-40, registered	107¼	107¼	107¼
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1862	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, registered, 1862	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1864	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, registered, 1864	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, registered, 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1867	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, registered, 1867	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
6's, 5-20, registered, 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼

The Herald notices the gold market in the present week as the most active and excited of the entire year. The chief cause of the excitement is the fluid form taken, sent on an advance in the premium of sensitive gold operations for three days, when Congressional financiers have devised different plans for the reduction of the premium of specie dealings. The opening price was 138, from which there was a temporary decline to 136¾. From this point the price went up to 139¾, and closed at the close of the week at 138¾@139. The advance was the large shipment of specie to Europe, to-day—about $900,000—making the total of the week over a million dollars. The "bull" efforts to raise the premium are of the most desperate character, and a general opening of the gold room which is at present operating in all the markets of Wall street. A few weeks since there was a very general impression that gold must go down, and it was said "Grant" was a large holder of gold, and the bills covering up his interest also tended to create a demand for gold. The "bulls" are making use of the large decrease in imports for the expired portion of the present year to help inflate the price, while it is asserted that the exports of the year will not be as large as originally anticipated, and that a greater portion of it will be used for our own mills. This is a portion of the same programme, and is intended to help speculation in the "corner" of gold stocks. As for the heavy shipments of this week, these are the aggregate, in reality, of two weeks, gold was to have been shipped last week, but the operations kept it back, in order to make a larger show of exports, and to help the bulls for as the excess in imports is concerned the increase last week may be a matter of accident and the total equalization for the year. But, even if the excess should continue, it should not be forgotten that the imports of specie during the past year amounted to $20,000,000, which accession to our supply of the precious metals will enable us to meet the payments for the excess.

The Railway stock market ruled strong and advancing throughout the day. The stocks the Erie ollgies stocks are particularly marked, these taking the lead.

The following letter, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Emmerto's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 39 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Jan. 25, 1869.						Jan. 26, 1869.					
	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
American Express	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
United States Express	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo & Co.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Canton	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cumberland Preferred	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Virginia 6's	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Missouri 6's	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Canton Co.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cumberland Coal	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Allegheny Valley	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chicago and Rock Island	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh and Cleveland	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tennessee 6's	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh and Erie	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total sales	10,000											

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY, January 25, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on our stock yards has been light, numbering but 75 head, against 1,200 head last week. Outside buyers were present in the forenoon, and as some choice to extra cattle were wanted, and as some choice to extra cattle were wanted, and as some choice to extra cattle were wanted

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

Fine Sporting Shooting Change of Grade on 43rd Street. Petitions for Water. Widening of the Parkway Road. Sewer in Mulberry Alley. Auditing Committee Appointed. Commissioner Kerper the Leading of Stuff Sewer. Extension to the Sewer of Lemon Alley. Filled Ordinance Cancelled, ring the Road Supervisors Settled. Appointment of City Solicitor Deputy. Lots Transferred. Lease of Ferry. A Reduction in Pay Allowed on Sale. Fire Engine Station Ordered. Increase in the Force and Salary. Election of the Week and Other Appointments. Building for the Lecture Room Company. Number of the Houses in Lawrenceville. The "East End Gas Company." The Allowance Business.

The fortnightly monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City were held in their respective chambers, City Building, last night, on Monday afternoon, January 25th, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MARSHALL - - - - President.
C. D. MORROW - - - - - - Clerk.

Council came to order at two o'clock and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were received from the Mayor, relative to the appointment of Messrs. Wilkens, Ash, Hamilton, Bayne, Thaw & Co., Hays, Wood & Co., Hays, Wood & Lloyd, James M. McCrea and Mr. J. Gallagher.

The communication noted above was read and was as follows:

Ashley	To	Ward.
Bayne	To	Ward.
Hamilton	To	Ward.
Hays, Wood & Lloyd	To	Ward.
Hays, Wood & Co.	To	Ward.
Morrow	To	Ward.
Wilkens	To	Ward.

The PRESIDENT announced that it required fifty-three votes to elect. Messrs. Ashley and Bayne had been chosen, but Mr. Hays lacked two of the number.

On motion, Mr. Hays was declared nominated by acclamation, and the Joint Session adjourned.

On reassembling of the Select Council, Mr. Hamilton was declared the nominee of the Select Council for City Controller.

REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER—CITY S.

MARCH 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with Section 3, of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to amend an act incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, approved April 22, 1858, the Finance Committee respectfully submit the following report of the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1869.

THOMAS MORROW, City Controller.

The report was accepted.

On motion then adopted the following preamble and resolution which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Thomas Morrow has this day been elected and recommended J. F. Slagle as Clerk to the Controller, and

WHEREAS, It is deemed proper that the appointment so made be approved and the appointment confirmed; therefore

Resolved, That the said appointment of J. F. Slagle as Clerk to the Controller be and the same is hereby approved and the appointment confirmed.

TREASURER.

Mr. GILCHRIST moved to set in order for the reports of the Committee on Finance, Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and Auditing Committee of the same by the Legislature.

The motion of the mover, Mr. Gilchrist, was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Bayne, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hays, Wood & Co., Hays, Wood & Lloyd, Morrow, Wilkens and Mr. President—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. GILCHRIST moved that the Select Council do now adjourn.

Mr. ASHLEY moved that the Select Council do now adjourn to meet in joint session with the Common Council.

Joint Session.

Councils constitute joint session in the common Council chamber, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Controller and the report of the Treasurer.

HARRY P. KELLY, Esq., called the session to order, and Messrs. Hamilton and Wood were appointed to inform the Select Council that the Joint Session was ready to proceed with business.

The Committee waited upon the Select Council and returned with the information that the Select Council was ready to proceed with business.

The reports noted above were read, and the result